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concern the interests of other men, their life or bodily integrity, their freedom, honour, property, and so forth"; its discussion fills the second half of vol. i. and the first seven chapters of vol. ii., and ends with a consideration of the origin and development of the altruistic sentiment. The second mode, covering suicide, temperance, asceticism, —acts and restraints which chiefly concern a man's own welfare,—is discussed in the five following chapters of the present volume. The third, referring to the sexual relations of man, occupies four chapters. The fourth, which requires a single chapter only, is the conduct of man to the lower animals. The fifth, conduct towards dead persons, takes two chapters. The sixth and last, conduct towards beings, real or imaginary, that are regarded as supernatural, fills six chapters. A concluding chapter recapitulates the author's theory of morality, and gives his forecast of the future. "We have every reason to believe that the altruistic sentiment will continue to expand and that those moral commandments which are based on it will undergo a corresponding expansion; that the influence of reflection upon moral judgments will steadily increase; that the influence of sentimental antipathies and liking will diminish; and that in its relation to morality religion will be increasingly restricted to emphasizing ordinary moral rules, and less preoccupied with inculcating special duties to the deity." A list of authorities quoted and a full subject-index bring the volume and the whole work to an end.

Dr. Westermarck's position, as we may remind our readers, is that "the moral concepts, which form the predicates of moral judgments, are ultimately based on moral emotions," and that these emotions "belong to a wider class which may be described as retributive; that moral disapproval is a kind of resentment, akin to anger and revenge, and that moral approval is a kind of retributive kindly emotion, akin to gratitude." The moral emotions have an allogical basis: "our retributive emotions are always reactions against pain or pleasure felt by ourselves"; but at the same time "the influence of intellectual considerations upon moral judgments is naturally very great" and, as we have seen, promises to become still greater. This position was worked out in vol. i.; and the present volume adds nothing to it, on the side of ethical theory; the new chapters simply illustrate and confirm, from fresh points of view, the doctrines already enunciated. The reviewer, therefore, has only to add that the treatment here is as erudite and as impartial as it was before. So far as ethnological evidence is concerned, the author has fully made good his claim that no "other theory of the moral consciousness has ever been subjected to an equally comprehensive test."

*La psychologie animale de Charles Bonnet.* Par E. CLAPARÈDE. Geneva, Georg et Cie. 1909. pp. 96.

The psychology of the Genevan naturalist and philosopher, Charles Bonnet (1720-1793), has been discussed in some detail by Offner (1893) and Speck (1897). The present memoir, published on the occasion of the jubilee of the University of Geneva (1559-1909), deals with Bonnet only as a comparative psychologist. After a sketch of his subject's life and work, Professor Claparède devotes three chapters to his views of the mind of animals, instinct, and the capacity of adaptation to a changed environment. The following chapters discuss Bonnet's ideas regarding maternal love in animals, the comparative intelligence of man and the lower animals, and the 'personality' of creatures, like Hydra and Lumbriculus, whose severed parts may regener-

ate the complete organism. A few pages are given to the philosophical flights of the *Palingénésie*, which the author regards as a sort of defensive reaction on Bonnet's part, due to his need of reconciling the cruelty of nature and the all-goodness of the Creator; and the memoir ends with a lucid summary.

Bonnet—who, it may be noted, employs the terms *experimental psychology*, *psychophysical*, and *psychometer* a century before Fechner appears upon the scene—was essentially an observer, anti-anthropomorphic and anti-teleological, faithfully concerned with facts. His system, so far as he is systematic, is a psychophysical parallelism couched in the traditional terms of dualistic interactionism. He would willingly have dispensed with the notion of mind, and have spoken solely of phenomena of irritability; but mind proved to be indispensable, and accordingly plays its part in his exposition. Nevertheless, Bonnet never seeks to explain by reference to end. "One may say that, in his view, mind reigns, but does not govern. It signs the decrees which the body submits to it in the form of needs, so as to validate them and make them mandatory; but that is all; it never intervenes as a foreign power in the determinations of the body." Bonnet thus has nothing in common with neo-vitalism.

Historically, Bonnet is one of the first students of animal psychology who added experiment to simple observation. His influence upon his contemporaries was large; he inspired much of the work of François and Pierre Huber. His scientific attitude and his positive achievement make his work worthy of study at the present day.

A two-color crayon portrait of Bonnet (perhaps by Michel Liotard), with his signature of 1777, forms the frontispiece of the memoir. Professor Claparède is to be congratulated upon this interesting and useful contribution to the commemorative publications of his university.

*The Theory and Practice of Technical Writing.* By S. C. EARLE. New York, The Macmillan Company, 1911. pp. vii., 301. Price \$1.25 net.

This little book is intended for engineers; but its usefulness will extend beyond the engineering school. Advanced students in all the sciences are called upon to prepare 'short reports' and 'short and longer treatises,' to express themselves in description, narrative, and the writing of directions, and to submit manuscript to the printer. Professor Earle discusses his subject, both from the theoretical and from the practical side, with admirable clearness and brevity; pt. i., a study of the principles of logical structure, and pt. ii., on the practical application of these principles, occupy respectively just under and just over a hundred pages. An Introduction, of 16 pp., deals with the nature of technical writing, methods of study, and opportunities of training; and a Conclusion, of 10 pp., with methods of writing. A sixty-page appendix furnishes illustrative examples. The work may be heartily recommended.

E. B. T.

*Life's Basis and Life's Ideal: the Fundamentals of a New Philosophy of Life.* By RUDOLPH EUCKEN. Translated by A. G. WIDGERY. London, A. & C. Black; New York, The Macmillan Co., 1911. pp. xxii., 377. Price \$2.50 net.

*Present Philosophical Tendencies. A Critical Survey of Naturalism, Idealism, Pragmatism and Realism, with a Synopsis of the Philosophy of William James.* By R. B. PERRY. New York and London, Longmans Green & Co., 1912. pp. xv., 383. Price \$2.60 net.